The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3314. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Pursuit of Our Troops Too Rapid for the Enemy.

A Strong Force Encountered at Williamsburgh.

Determination of the Rebels to Make a Stand There.

BRISK FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

The Losses Considerable on Both Sides.

A Brilliant Victory Won by General Hancock's Brigade.

Bayonet Charge Against a Heavy Force of the Enemy.

THE REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT

Incidents of the Pursuit from Yorktown.

The Enemy's Force Estimated at 125,000.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following was read to the House of Representatives yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday, May 5, 1862—10 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

After arranging for movements up York River, I was sent for here. I find Gen. Jos Johnston in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Hood's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hancock has lost considerably on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels in mass disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I remove the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well—but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

DETAILS OF MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

ADVANCE, NEAR WILLIAMSBURGH, Monday Evening, May 5.

When my dispatch was sent last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburgh without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced was the fact of their pressing our lines about 8 o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements had arrived during the night to enable our Generals to act either on the defensive or offensive.

About 8 o'clock, the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of Gen. Hooker's Division, and other troops of Gen. Heintzelman's Division. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points. Gen. Peck's Brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. Hooker, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy, in making a charge. Our loss here was about thirty killed, and seventy-five wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. Hancock's Brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's Batteries. The had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and if possible to turn their left wing. Here they were met by Gen. Hood's Brigade, consisting of the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiments, with a squadron of cavalry who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when Gen. Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. The enemy's line broke—they became panic-stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upward of 20 dead and 40 wounded. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded was the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Carolina Regiment. Our loss was 17 killed and about 40 wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his Brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of Gen. Hancock's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around. Gen. Hancock remained during the night in the two works of the enemy.

Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived on the field at 5 o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person. The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will made a decisive stand at Williamsburgh, reinforcements having been arriving all day, and Gen. J. E. Johnston is in command.

Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last accounts.

The enemy's works are very formidable and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburgh.

TYLERAT HOSPITAL, May 5.

This is a beautiful May morning. The operations of to-day are not yet known. The whole army is in good spirits.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief of Engineers of Gen. Johnson's Staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown amounted to 80,000 men. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says that they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from Yorktown.

On Saturday morning Gen. McClellan signaled the five gunboats lying below Yorktown, the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed up the river to West Point, and remove all the obstructions in their way. Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, whilst others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods.

It is said that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling parties of the enemy, who were discovered flying along the shore, and flanking that portion of the retreating army that were moving towards West Point to take the railroad to Richmond.

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed a long line of river steamers, loaded with troops, carrying Gen. Franklin's division, with from fifteen to twenty thousand men. These troops reached Yorktown during the afternoon, and were stopped there to await intelligence from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at West Point if the report of the gunboats is favorable.

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Williamsburgh, the point at which the late Yorktown rebels are reported to have made a stand, is twelve miles north of Yorktown—with which it communicates by two main roads—and fifty-eight miles from Richmond. The peninsula at this point is between eight and ten miles wide, from the York to the James River, and the town is about midway between the rivers, situated on a level plain. There have been rumors from time to time that the rebels had a line of works here similar to that which they had at Yorktown; but regarding this, the public as least have had no very definite information.

Williamsburgh is a small town of less than a thousand inhabitants, the capital of James City County. It is laid out in parallel streets, with a square of several acres in the centre, containing the county buildings. Through it runs the principal street, which is very wide, and about a mile in length, at one end of which is the old College of William and Mary, founded in 1692, and at the other the ruins of the old capitol—for it was formerly the seat of the Colonial Government. The place (see map) is near by Jamestown, the first settlement in British America, where Capt. John Smith and his companions planted themselves in 1607. In its most palmy days, Williamsburgh contained only a population of 2,000, but latterly the place declined. Before the peninsula was racked by war, there was an air of repose about this village-city, so interesting from its historic associations. It is the oldest incorporated town in Virginia. In 1698 the seat of Government was removed here from Jamestown by Gov. Nicholson. "At Middle Plantation, seven miles from Jamestown," says an old writer, "Gov. Nicholson laid out the City of Williamsburgh—in the form of a cypher made of W and M—on a ridge at the head springs of two great creeks, one running into James and the other into York River, which are each navigable for sloops (and gunboats!) within a mile of the town; at the head of which creek are good buildings, and lots laid out, and dwelling-houses and warehouses built; so that this town most conveniently situated, in the middle of the lower part of Virginia, commanding two noble rivers, not above four hours from either." From this time until 1790, when the seat of Government was removed to Richmond, the town was the centre of the fashion, wealth and learning of the "Old Dominion." Being then the residence of the Governor—the royal State in which he lived—the polite and brilliant circle which he always had about *him diffused ther influence through the city, and filled Williamsburgh with taste and aristocracy. During* the session of the House of Burgesses, too, these stately moods of life assumed their richest form; the town was filled with visitors and citizens attired in their gayest colors; the streets exhibited a continual scene of animated and glittering tumult. The descriptions of Williamsburgh published 120 years ago, resemble it in many respects at the present time. Many of the old buildings are standing; but now these monuments of the past bid fair to be all swept away by the storm of war. To write the history of Williamsburgh is to write the history of early Virginia.

This place was the scene of several of the Revolutionary contests. Two minor actions were fought here—one in 1781 and the other in 1782—but all these will be forgotten in view of present events, of which it is the theatre.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reports from Gen. McClellan's Advance —Destruction of a Schooner with Coal for the Merrimac.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 6.

The Fortress Monroe letter of the *American*, dated the 5th inst., says that Gen. McClellan's advance is beyond Williamsburgh, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports.

A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners.

A force had been landed at West Point, and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

The French war-steamer *Gassendi* came down from Yorktown about 5 o'clock, bringing the French Minister, also Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. We learn that up to 1 o'clock the steamers with Gen. Franklin's Division had not gone beyond Yorktown, waiting to hear from above.

One of the gunboats which went up York River on Sunday morning has returned. She reports that she found the river unobstructed; that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed, and a bridge on the Road to Richmond destroyed. Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river, some of which were run ashore—those on board escaping—and were burned, whilst others had been captured. The latest reports say that Gen. McClellan is with the advance of the army, and supposed to be before Williamsburgh, in which direction there has been brisk cannonading all day.

Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James River from Richmond, and when near Newport's news she was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were observed immediately to take to their boats and pull for Newport's News. On arriving, they announced they had intentionally run her ashore for the purpose of reaching our lines, and that she contained sixty tons of coal for the *Merrimac*. Several boats were immediately manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this to be impossible they set her on fire, and she burned to the water's edge. The *Merrimac* was in sight at the time, but did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters, and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion sheer folly.

In accordance with the notice given by Gen. Hunter to Gen. Wool, a few days since, Capt. Millward proceeded, at noon to-day, with the steamer *New-Haven* up the James River, to meet a rebel boat in which he promised to send down from Richmond 800 National prisoners, in exchange for those released by Gen. Burnside. Up to the hour the boat started, no tidings have been heard from them. We are looking for them to-night.

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT YORKTOWN.

Visit of M. Mercier and other Prominent Gentlemen to the Late Rebel Stronghold —What they Saw There.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

I learn that the French Minister, M. Mercier, in company with Messrs. Frank P. Blair, Sr., Frank Blair, Jr., Ex-Governor of Ohio, and a number of other gentlemen holding distinguished positions in the Government, left here on Friday last for Fortress Monroe, determined to get a glimpse of Yorktown, and if fortunate enough, to be "in at the death" of its rebel defenders.

After a very pleasant trip, in which none but the most propitious weather was enjoyed, and naught but the best spirits prevailed, the excursion party reached Old Point. After a brief sojourn here, and still briefer observations of the points of interest, the advance upon Yorktown was begun. The famous old peninsula was reached in safety by the *voyageurs*, directly after the evacuation had taken place.

They had just arrived in time to witness that memorable Sunday scene, the waking of our legions to the startling fact, the *réveille*, the hurrying in and out of eager men, the mounting of the impatient cavalry, the forward move, the occupation of the deserted town, that lay as dim and peaceful in the distance as some village church-yard, and the tearing down of the rebel flag that flaunted with a sacrilegious wave in the Sabbath sunlight. All this was witnessed by the party, and much more, that, if less romantic, is none the less enjoyable, and worth recording.

The gentlemen having returned from their reconnoissance to-day, your correspondent sought and obtained of them not only an interview, but many facts of interest.

They report, that with the exception of two negroes, who appeared to be generally satisfied with the invasion, the town was wholly deserted by the rebels, who, prior to their French leave, managed to produce a "confusion worse confounded" state of affairs—at which sort of work they are unusually felicitous.

The fortifications, they state, are of the most powerful description, and most elaborately constructed. They might have been defended stubbornly by less than one-fourth of the army which deserted them as untenable; and in every respect they show evidence of high engineering skill, no less than a blind confidence of success.

The proofs of sudden fight are plainly visible on every hand—in the litter of camp equipage, in the abandonment of vast stores of ammunition, which article is daily becoming scarce with the enemy, and in the general *débâcle* (if I may so speak of a camp) and wild disorder which met the eye at every turn.

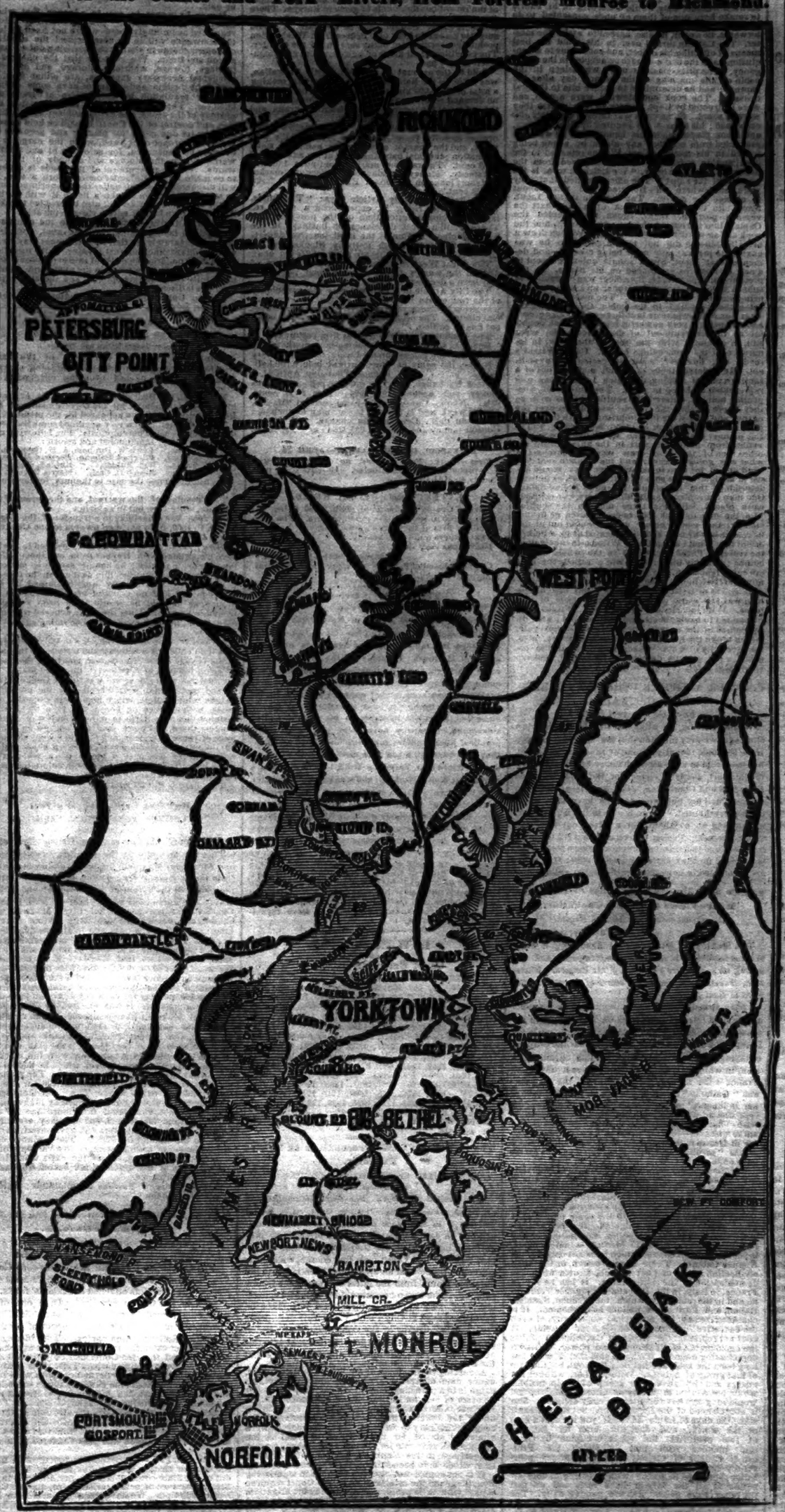
It was ascertained that an immense amount of powder had been thrown into the river, together with implements of peace as well as war. Axes, picks, and shovels, whose labor had vainly expended itself on profitless fortifications, were pitched overboard in the rancor of revenge and bitter disappointment. Pikes and well-made sabres shared the same fate by thousands. All of these arms will doubtless be recovered.

The passage of our army through Yorktown was a grand spectacle, worthy the easel of the best historical painter on the continent. No canvas can ever reproduce its strange impressiveness and spirit. The passage of the army occupied many hours.

Gen. McClellan is active, confident, and vigilant as ever, and performs more drudgery than the meanest private in the ranks. He shares alike the labors and the confidence of his army, and with it will share the honor of the victory.

THE FIELD OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

Line of the James and York Rivers, from Fortress Monroe to Richmond.



THE ADVANCE THROUGH YORKTOWN.

Letters from our Special Correspondents.

Nature of the Rebel Works—What was Found in Them—The Rebel Force Stated to be 125,000—The Skirmish on Sunday, &c.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4, 1862.

I have already sent you an account of an examination I made of the rebel fortification on the Warwick River, in company with Gen. Naglee, on Friday last. So few signs of the enemy were seen on that day that Gen. Naglee was satisfied that their works were in process of evacuation. In those near the mouth of the river not a man was to be seen, though a couple of shots coming from the woods outside one of the fortifications gave proof that the rebels have left at least some of their sharpshooters behind them. At Lee's Mills a few troops were seen in and around the fortification, but the closest scrutiny failed to reveal to my sight more than a single swivel gun, from which several eight-ounce balls came to reveal its calibre. There may have been others but I failed to see them.

During Saturday nothing was heard from way over the river except the rebel sharpshooters, who opened fire on Col. Van Wyck while trying a patent gun. A few men were seen in the fort, but the fact that they should so speedily take to cover at this pop-gun demonstration, was not indicative of their presence in any force. Saturday night Gen. Smith was so well satisfied that they had evacuated the works in front of him, that he threw his troops across the river and occupied the rebel intrenchments.

While breakfasting this (Sunday) morning, I learned that the rebels were supposed to have fled, and that Gen. Casey's Division, with the others of Gen. Keyes' corps, were under marching orders. By invitation of Gen. Casey, I attached myself to his Staff as volunteer aid, and accompanied the march of the division, led by the General in person. Passing along the road toward Lee's Mills, Gen. Casey issued his orders to the different brigades under his command as to work by, getting his whole force rapidly in line of battle for the advance, determined, as he said, "to find if the enemy before coming to a halt." How far they had gone none could tell, and each step had to be taken cautiously and discreetly.

Gen. Naglee's brigade led the advance, and as we approached the line of our outer pickets we found him returning to report that his troops already occupied the rebel fort before which he made a reconnoissance a few days previous. Lieut. Raymond, A. D. C., was at once sent back to order up the artillery, under Col. Bailey, Capts. Smith and Rorty, dispatched in different directions with orders, and your correspondent alone remained as aid, making himself miscellaneously useful as the occasion served.

We were soon upon the way again; and after a few minutes' ride through the woods came upon a

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE FLIGHT FROM YORKTOWN.

PROBABLE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

The Advantage to be Gained by the Use of Our Gunboats.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday Morning.

Long before this reaches you, you will have heard all about the evacuation of Yorktown. As my former letter will have shown, the event was not wholly unexpected. The main question of interest now is, whether the main body of the rebel army will escape or not. I am inclined to think it will. It seems to have had nearly two days the start of McClellan, who is nevertheless pushing forward his forces with all possible dispatch. But his main object will probably be to reach Richmond, which it seems more likely the rebel army has decided to abandon. If they should fall back upon Richmond, McClellan can overtake them, or can get himself in position, to cripple them in detail. West Point, twenty-five miles above Yorktown, is accessible for our boats, and it is understood that Franklin's Division, with five or six of our gunboats, has already been pushed forward to that point. Once there, a very short march will put them in possession of the main road to Richmond, and enable them to check the rebel advance long enough for the main body of our forces to overtake them in pursuit. If the rebels fall back upon Richmond, therefore, I see no way by which they can escape. They must be greatly demoralized, and cannot make any effective resistance to a vigorous pursuit.

The probability is that they will not take this line. They will be much more likely to strike from Williamsburgh across the Chickahominy River and those tributaries to the James, and by destroying the bridges, retard the pursuit of our troops. If they take this route to Richmond, McClellan can reach that city in advance of them, and at the same time be in the rear of any force that may menace McDowell and Banks. It seems to me much more probable that the rebel army will seek simply to escape pursuit and by crossing the James River, and abandon Richmond and the rebel Government to its fate. The only way to prevent its escape in this direction is by an advance of our gunboats up the James River, and this it is hopeless to obtain, as it implies the active and vigorous cooperation of the Navy Department,—a phenomenon which has not yet been witnessed, and which is not likely now to be displayed for the first time. The whole American navy is monopolized by the *Merrimac*. Commodore Goldsborough, at this station, will not stir a vessel nor move a gun in any direction so long as the *Merrimac* threatens this part of the coast. Whether he is acting on his own discretion, or under orders from the Navy Department, I do not know; but the spectacle presented here is pitiable. We have here the *Monitor*, which has already shown herself a match for the *Merrimac*,—the *Naugatuck* and *Galena*, both iron-clad: the *Vanderbilt*, *Arago* and *Illinois*, prepared for the express purpose of running her down,—besides two guns mounted on shore throwing balls and shells weighing over 600 pounds, and both commanding at point-blank range the channel through which the *Merrimac* must pass to enter York River, and the entire armament of Fortress Monroe, and yet with all this force the naval authorities here do not dare look the *Merrimac* in the face, but set up if the end of the world had come if she should but come off Craney Island.

The gunboats, moreover, are of not the slightest use against the *Merrimac*, and are doing not the slightest service of any kind where they are. They could run up James River any night without the knowledge of the rebels, and when once twelve miles up, are perfectly safe from pursuit, as the *Merrimac* draws too much water to get any higher up.

The speed of our gunboats being without doubt much greater than that of the *Merrimac*, would, in fact, enable them to pass safely beyond her reach up the James River at any hour of the day, and a glance at the map will satisfy even those but little versed in military matters that such a movement would be attended with no other result than the capture of the greater part, if not the entire, rebel army now on this peninsula. The gunboats can ascend James River to a point almost within shelling distance of Richmond, and with that river once under our control—with other gunboats at West Point on York River, and a strong army following rapidly in his rear, there would be no alternative for the enemy but to surrender, or hazard a battle with a certainty of defeat before him.

I have no doubt of the speedy occupation of Richmond *by our forces, but much, more might be accomplished with an active cooperation of the navy at this* golden moment.

I leave for Yorktown in a few minutes, and must close.

H. J. R.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIMROD.

Another Reduction in the Bank Rate of Discount.

Active Speculation in Cotton.

Rise in Breadstuffs.

Continued Decline in Consols.

Money Easier.

The Commercial Crisis Abating.

Arrival of Sir Alexander Cockburn.

Reception by the American Consul.

Address of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers.

Presentation of Freedom of the City.

Grand Banquet at the Mansion House.

Speech of Sir Alexander Cockburn.

Speech of Mr. Adams.

Speech of Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Speech of Mr. Train.

Speech of Mr. Wilkeson.

Speech of Mr. Bancroft Davis.

Speech of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

Speech of Mr. Peter Cooper.

Speech of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Speech of Mr. Lenox.

Speech of Mr. Belmont.

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Speech of Mr. Vanderbilt

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865—9 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: Ashes 16- Tobacco since our last have been as follows: Ashes 16- 30 bbls. flour, 350 bbls. and 3,450 bags corn meal, 2,000 bbls. and 1,100 bags wheat, 7,000 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels oats, 2,100 bushels barley, 4,297 bushels Canada Oats, 1,870 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels peas, 1,000 bushels beans, 2,000 bushels Canada Peas, 1,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bbls. pork, 1,000 bbls. provisions, and 1,479 bales cotton.

The following were the day's business at the Custom House:

Receipts; payments, $1,074,475 82; balance, $16,- 879,782 44; including $179,000 for duties on the United States Assistant Treasurer:

The following were the day's business at the Sub-Treasury:

Receipts, $1,011,000 00; payments, $1,011,000 00; balance, $16,000,000 00.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Gold opened at 135½, declined to 135, and closed at 135¼.

Sterling Exchange is dull and heavy at 109½@109¾ for 60 days, and 110½@110¾ for sight.

Governments are dull and heavy.

State stocks are dull and heavy.

Railroad shares are dull and heavy.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Commercial paper is dull at 7@9 per cent.

The following were the receipts of produce, &c., at the principal Western cities for the week ending on the dates named:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago, May 6	15,000	70,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	2,000
Milwaukee, May 6	10,000	30,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	1,000
Detroit, May 6	3,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Cincinnati, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Burlington, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Quincy, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis, May 6	2,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Total	15,000	70,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	2,000

Movements of European Steamers.

	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
	New-York.	New-York.	Liverpool.	Liverpool.
Europa	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6
Persia	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6
Arabia	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6
Africa	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6
Asia	May 6	May 6	May 6	May 6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES BUILDING, FRONTING THE CITY HALL PARK.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; five copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers can easily undertake extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars as a fee on commission.

THE WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; five copies Three Dollars; ten copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar each for compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times is cheapest at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. No manuscript preserved or returned rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, received from any quarter of the world, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BRADSHAW AND POLKA; or, Love in Paris.

WALLACK'S—The Love Chase.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Encantadress.

W. E. FOX'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—FOSTER'S LAWYER—Parade of the Fairies—Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Nutt, the $30,000 Midget—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at All Hours—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Hizer's Royal Circus.

BOWERY THEATRE, No. 178 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams' Recent Sea Weazel Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN to the Secretary of War, dated 10 o'clock on Monday night, announces that he had found the enemy in large force and strongly intrenched at Williamsburgh, under command of Gen. JOE JOHNSTON himself, and evidently intending to dispute his progress towards Richmond with all their power. There had been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. HANCOCK had taken two of the enemy's redoubts, and had repulsed EARLY'S rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge, in which our forces killed two rebel Colonels and two Lieutenant-Colonels, and captured one Colonel and one hundred and fifty other prisoners. Gen. HANCOCK'S conduct in this affair is highly commended by Gen. McCLELLAN. At the time of sending the dispatch our losses had not been ascertained, though they were thought to be heavy, as the fighting was very severe. Gen. McCLELLAN expresses his belief in this dispatch that the rebel force is superior to his, and announces his determination to hold it in check while he resumed his original plan, temporarily suspended by the rebel flight from Yorktown.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac* was, on Sunday afternoon, deprived of a supply of coal in a somewhat remarkable manner. A schooner-load was sent down the James River, from Richmond, for her, but, when near Newport's News, the crew on board the schooner ran her ashore on the south side of the river, and escaped to our lines in boats. Several boats were immediately manned, and started to secure the schooner, but it was impossible to tow her off, and she was burnt. She had sixty tons of coal on board.

We have two rumors this morning that Corinth has been evacuated by BEAUREGARD, and occupied by the National forces. One is telegraphed from Chicago, and the other from Cairo. The first states that Gen. POPE'S army occupied the place on Sunday, taking a large rebel force prisoners as a preliminary; the other is not so definite. Both, however, are rendered doubtful by a later one from the vicinity of Corinth, which expresses the belief that the rebels are still there in heavy force, and that they intend to fight. Important movements have doubtless taken place, of which we shall soon learn the particulars.

Two dispatches from Louisville, dated Monday and Tuesday respectively, announce two engagements with MORGAN'S rebel cavalry, in one of which our forces were defeated, and in the other victorious. The first fight took place at Pulaski, Tenn., on Friday last, and resulted in the capture of a number of our officers and men, after a fight of two hours and a half; and the second took place at Lebanon on Monday morning, resulting in the utter rout of the rebels, with a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. It was reported that MORGAN himself was killed. This last affair was managed by Gen. DUMONT, with detachments of Kentucky and Pennsylvania cavalry.

According to a dispatch from Paducah, JEFF. THOMPSON, of whom we have recently not heard much, has suddenly made his appearance in Western Kentucky, at the head of about a thousand cavalry. On Sunday last he encountered a company of National Cavalry, near Dresden, and scattered them. No lives were lost, however.

We have advices from Port Royal to the afternoon of the 3d inst., by the arrival at this port of the *Ben De Ford*, Government steamer. The only item of news is the capture of a rebel battery at the junction of Dubon and Pon-Pon Rivers, by the gunboat *Hale*. Two 32-pounders were taken.

An order has been issued by the Post-office Department, which directs that all letters for New-Orleans must be sent to the New-York Post-office, for transmission by Government steamers in the regular mails.

The House tax bill was yesterday reported to the Senate, by the Finance Committee of that body, with about two hundred and sixty amendments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, asking the Secretary of War for copies of all reports of the battles at Pittsburgh Landing. The Homestead bill was taken up and passed—33 to 7. The Confiscation bill was debated as the special order, and several Senators made speeches for or against it. A motion made by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, that all the measures proposed on the subject be referred to a Special Committee of Seven, excited considerable discussion, but finally prevailed, with an amendment making the number of the Committee nine—24 to 14. During the debate on the Confiscation bill, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, obtained consent to report the House Tax bill with amendments. Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, said there had not been unanimity in the Committee regarding the proposed amendments, and submitted a substitute embodying the views of the Board of Trade of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. Some discussion arose on the bill and the amendments were ordered to be printed. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the former bill appropriating $2,500 to indemnify the owners and officers of the Spanish bark *Providencia*, illegally detained by the blockade, was reported. A bill to punish frauds on the Government was introduced by unanimous consent, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution from the Judiciary Committee, providing for a Committee of Two to acquaint the Senate of the impeachment of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, was adopted. Measures will be taken to bring Judge HUMPHREYS before the bar of the Senate to answer the charges against him. He has been a strong rebel sympathizer, and has in all cases favored the rebel cause when it was possible for him to do so. It was decided, in accordance with a resolution from the Committee on Elections, that Mr. F. F. LOWE is not entitled to a seat as a representative from California. The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up, and after a brief debate was passed—79 against 49. An abstract of its provisions will be found in our report of the proceedings. The case of Mr. SHANN, claiming a seat from the First District of Virginia, was at last decided in his favor, by 14 majority. Mr. SHANN immediately assumed his seat and the oaths, after taking the requisite oath. The Nebraska contested election case was considered, but was not disposed of before the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The advices are one day later than were received by the *Hammonia*. The most important news by this arrival is, that the rebel ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, which was captured some time ago by the blockading fleet, has arrived at Liverpool, having been recaptured from her prize crew by the Captain and two or three of the crew who were on board. The market news is unimportant.

The anniversaries of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, the New-York Sunday School Union, the American Anti-Slavery Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the American Congregational Union, and the National Typographical Union, were held in this City yesterday. They were generally well attended, and exhibit in their annual reports, as a general thing, a favorable and prosperous condition.

The number of deaths among the missionaries of the American Board, within the last few months, has been very unusual. A period of less than five months, it will be noticed, is embraced in the following summary: Rev. Elijah C. Bridgman, D. D., Shanghai, Nov. 2; Mr. Edward Breath, Persia, Nov. 18; Mrs. F. M. McKinney, South Africa, Nov. 28; Rev. Wm. O. Shipman, Sandwich Islands, Dec. 21; Mrs. Sarah L. Powers, Central Turkey, Jan. 2; Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., Western Turkey, Jan. 25; Miss Cynthia Farrar, Western India, Jan. 25; Mrs. Jane W. Ireland, South Africa, Jan. 26; Mrs. Ann S. Andrews, Sandwich Islands, Jan. 27; Mrs. Sarah W. W. Deane, Micronesia, Feb. 16; Rev. Jackson G. Coffing, Central Turkey, March 25. The case of Mr. Coffing is peculiarly sad. He was on his way from Adano to Aleppo, to attend the annual meeting of his mission, when he was shot by robbers, at the distance of one hour's ride from Alexandretta. He was taken to the house of Mr. LEVI, the American Vice-Consul at Alexandretta, where he died, about twelve hours after he received his wound.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, wherein Mr. TWEED raised a small breeze by calling attention to the monthly bills of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, which amounted to $4,569, of which no less than $2,050 was for salaries, and $335 for laborers. The bill will undergo further scrutiny. JAMES M. MCGREGOR was confirmed (on the Mayor's nomination) as Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings. The Comptroller's report shows a balance unexpended of $3,597,911 49.

Col. JAMES W. WALL has published a long and bitter article, over his own signature, attacking "the man CAMERON," "Dictator LINCOLN," and Secretary SEWARD, for the course which they have taken in the case of Mr. PIERCE BUTLER. The following is the concluding paragraph of this remarkable document: "If this effort ('to shelter the man CAMERON for his illegal acts behind the robes of the Dictator LINCOLN') prevails, then all I have to say is, that if there be a lower depth of infamy not yet attained in these times of political prostitution and reckless subserviency to arbitrary power, such Congressional action will plumb that depth. Then, with a subservient Congress, with an obedient army, with an acting assistant corps of hundreds of thousands of hungry seekers of patronage, with a muzzled Press and a powerless Judiciary, ABRAHAM LINCOLN becomes the master of this nation. It was CORIN, the bosom friend of PATRICK HENRY, who, when Virginia was overrun by the foe, and every exigency seemed to call for the measure, and a member proposed in the Legislature to make HENRY dictator, exclaimed, with the zeal of an old Roman, '*Your dictatorial crown to his brow, my dagger to his heart.*' The Corbins are not all dead yet."

The official report of Lieut.-Col. BUTLER, of the Ninety-third Regiment, giving the particulars of the disappearance of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY, is published. He gives the opinion decidedly that they were taken prisoners, and that they did not desert.

Capt. CHARLES S. MCCAULEY has published a card, replying to the charges made against him in connection with the abandonment of the Norfolk Navy-yard. He claims that he faithfully discharged what he considered to be his duty in the premises; that it would have been impossible to take the *Merrimac* over the obstructions which had been placed in the channel, and that "under the circumstances, the vast amount of public property at the Navy-yard could only have been saved by a successful defence of it."

Six boxes, packed with articles intended for wounded soldiers, have been found at Cleveland, Ohio, under circumstances which indicate that they were stolen by some unprincipled persons, who intended selling them for their own benefit.

On Saturday and Sunday last an aggregate of 2,240,729 bushels of grain were received in Buffalo, a larger quantity by far, than was ever entered there before during forty-eight hours. The totals of the more important articles are as follows: Flour 29,365 barrels; Wheat, 1,603,510 bushels; Corn 369,201; Oats, 51,029; Barley, 98,339, and Rye, 28,110.

The United States transport *Daniel Webster*, from Shipping Point in 36 hours, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived here last evening. She has on board 180 invalids and sick from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army at Yorktown, in charge of Drs. GRIMES and SMITH, of the United States Sanitary Board.

At General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, the Clements' forgery case was argued on appeal from the Sessions. Decision was reserved.

There was another large business on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Prices remained firm until near the close of the day, when adverse rumors from the army in Virginia caused a reaction of ¼@¾ ₩ cent. Gold fell off to 103¾, and Exchange on London declined to 114 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were freely offered, yesterday, and *prices of the principal kinds favored buyers*, decidedly, yet the demand was not active. A lively business was transacted in Hog products; Mess Pork and prime Lard were dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Hay, East India Rice, Whisky, Spices, Tobacco, Codfish, Mackerel, Smoked Herring and Wool, at about previous quotations. Candles, Cotton, Fruit, Hops, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Soap, Whalebone and Foreign Liquors, were quiet. The freight engagements were not very extensive, owing, in part, to the firmness of shipowners. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FRENCH MISSION TO RICHMOND.—Proofs accumulate as to the correctness of our special Washington advices yesterday concerning the real object of the visit of M. MERCIER to the rebel Capital, and the nature and purport of his communications with the rebel leaders. We have intelligence this morning from Richmond, by way of Fortress Monroe, which tallies, in almost every particular, with our intelligence already published from Washington. The French Minister is said in Richmond to have freely declared to the rebel leaders his belief that their rebellion was a failure, and must soon come to an end; that the Emperor was sincerely anxious that the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible by their relinquishment of it; and that he (the Emperor) would willingly proffer his good offices as a peacemaker upon the basis of their recognition of the General Government's authority intact. All this was expressed to the rebel Government unofficially, and without in any way recognizing its authoritative existence. We think there need no longer be any doubt that it was for the purpose of letting the rebel leaders know what is now the opinion of the monarch who, a year ago, extended to their "so-called Government" the rights of a belligerent power, that the Imperial representative visited Richmond. In the event of a rebel defeat on the peninsula, we shall probably at once have proof positive that this is the real truth of a matter which has been the subject of so much speculation. If so, the American Government and people, as well as the rebels, will have a new question for consideration.

The Flight and Fight in the Peninsula.

It is almost bewildering to attempt to follow the campaign in the Virginia peninsula, as reported in the rapid throng of telegrams. Not one, but half-a-dozen centres of action attract the eye in the complex though converging scheme of operations in front and flank and rear, adopted by Gen. MCCLELLAN for the capture of the enemy. If anything could be unlike the unity of action that has characterized the siege of Yorktown for the past month, it is the exciting and shifting spectacle now presented by the rebel force in mingled fight and flight, pressed and pursued by the Army of the Union.

What were the plans and hopes of the rebel commanders when, to save themselves from certain destruction, they resolved to abandon their stronghold at Yorktown? To form a new defensive line this side of Richmond? We can hardly think so; and neither the abandonment of that powerful position, on whose defences ten months' labor was spent, nor the form of the retreat—leaving behind them vast supplies of cannon, stores and equipments, indispensable in forming a new line of defence—encourages the surmise that they had any such hope. What, in all likelihood, they did and do hope, is to protract the advance of the National force so as to cover the retreat of the rebel "Government" from Richmond, and such of their military force as can be withdrawn. With this view they have established a series of works, extending back the whole line to the rebel capital, and on these works hundreds and thousands of negroes have for months been employed. These will form so many stepping-stones, as it were, where they may make successive stands, and both delay and cripple the advancing Union army. Whether their demoralized force is the stuff with which to carry out this programme, remains to be seen. But it is obviously the plan of the chiefs, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his latest dispatch, mentions it as the unanimous testimony of the prisoners taken, that the rebels will "dispute every step to Richmond."

The first of these stopping-places is Williamsburgh, and here the rear of the enemy, in strong force, has taken up its position, under Gen. JOE JOHNSTON. Indeed, so strong is the enemy at this point, that Gen. MCCLELLAN, who hurried up thither on Monday, found his progress barred by a force a "good deal superior" to his own. When, however, the Commander states that his entire army is considerably inferior to that of the rebels, we must, of course, understand thereby the force before Williamsburgh, exclusive of the division of FRANKLIN, then on its way up York River, and the reserves left behind at Yorktown. Our details of the engagement which took place at Williamsburgh on Monday, are yet very imperfect, but it seems to have been a severe encounter, in which our troops displayed all their wonted bravery and vigor, and gained some positive advantages. Gen. MCCLELLAN modestly confines his present intentions to "holding them in check," but this is qualified by the significant phrase, "*while I resume my original plan.*"

What does this expression signify? Obviously it means the plan indicated in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S first dispatch of Sunday, sent on the heels of the retreat of the rebels. In this he says: "I move FRANKLIN'S Division and as much more as I can transport by water up to West Point to-day." It appears, however, that the movement was not executed that day; but the gunboats alone were sent up on a reconnoissance, with intent that the transports should follow if the report proved favorable. We have already intelligence that the gunboats have reached West Point, capturing or destroying many rebel transports on their way, and subsequently landed a force and destroyed a bridge on the railroad leading to Richmond. We may therefore suppose that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan was promptly carried out. If so, twenty-five thousand men are now at the neck of the peninsula, a dozen miles in the rear of JOHNSTON'S force, barring its escape to Richmond. The entire rebel army is thus confined in a *cul-de-sac*, with outlet nowhere, and the two Union forces pressing upon it from opposite sides. Whether they fight with the passion of beasts driven to bay and goaded to desperation, or, as they have done on so many other occasions, quietly resign themselves to inevitable fate, their ultimate capture can hardly be escaped. It would be impossible to imagine a more intensely exciting situation than that presented by the campaign in the peninsula, whither all eyes are now directed.

GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.—Of the partisan rebel troopers who annoy the rear of our army in Tennessee, the most noted is a cavalry corps commanded by one MORGAN. This fellow began to figure while our army was in Central Kentucky last Winter, and since it moved southward he has been particularly active. He and his men turn up everywhere. Now they are reported as killing a picket; now waylaying and entrapping small detachments of our troops; now burning bridges, tearing up railroad tracks, scouring the country in every direction, plundering houses, frightening women and children, and mingling, on general principles, the occupation of rebel mountebanks with that of bandits and murderers. He is the first genuine specimen of these guerrillas with which, when all other means of waging war fail, the rebels threaten to devastate their own section of the country. His field of operation is mainly a narrow strip of country running north and south from Nashville to either border of Tennessee, along the line of the railroad which our troops travel in going south or north by Nashville. He likes particularly to commit his depredations tantalizingly near to the Capital, and says that he will yet have ANDY JOHNSON and other large game among his prisoners of war. We have already published a good many tales of the fellow's doings, and some others are reported this morning. Last Friday he and his men made a sudden swoop upon a detachment of National troops stationed in the village of Pulaski, Giles County, Southern Tennessee, and, after a skirmish, captured four Union Captains, nine Lieutenants, an Adjutant, and about 250 privates, whom he spiked by putting them all upon their parole of honor. Three days afterward he suddenly turned up at the town of Lebanon, Wilson County, Northern Tennessee, nearly a hundred miles by the traveled route from the scene of the previous exploit; but this time the tide of battle turned against him. A large number of his men were taken prisoners, the rest routed, and he himself is said to be slain. This is the first time MORGAN is reported to be killed; and, if he has half as many lives as some other rebel chieftains in the Southwest, it need not disappoint anybody if he turn up again—in time, at least, to be hanged.

Marauders like MORGAN, are not to be dreaded after the destruction of the main rebel force. Such men follow the wake of retreating armies. Immediately after the rebel army was expelled from Kentucky, MORGAN left also. Now, when it is in and on the borders of Tennessee, he hovers around that State. He cannot remain there long after it leaves; for the local military police of the State itself will be employed for his destruction. So that, whether his troop is now destroyed, and he himself slain, is of no great moment; for it is certain that his time is short.

The Pacific Railroad.

If evidence were wanting of the indomitable courage with which the country regards its future, it would be found in the fact that at this stage of the national struggle, and while the Treasury is still awaiting the revenue to be produced by a system of taxation still to be framed, Congress has nerve to enact a law providing for the completion of the most gigantic internal improvement the age has yet contemplated. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Pacific Railroad bill, by a majority of thirty. Thus a measure which through years of popular prosperity and pecuniary opulence found no adequate support, is in a fair way to be put in practice at a period, which the outside world agrees to regard as that of the nation's extremity.

The bill which has found favor at the popular end of the Capitol is substantially the same, so far as corporators and mopetary arrangements are concerned, as that which has been prominently pressed upon Congress for several years past. The Government is to be represented in the Company by five Commissioners; public lands are granted and the public credit loaned to the enterprise, the latter taking the shape of 6 per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, running thirty years. The route chosen is known as the "middle" route, namely, from Western Kansas to Western Nevada, and the Government engages to concede to the railroads now in course of construction through Kansas and California, such aid as may be necessary to their completion. And as a return for such subsidies and grants, the usual preference is to be given to the Government in the transmission of troops and *material*, and in the use of the telegraph, which the Company is also required to construct, collateral with its road. Two years are given for the location of the track, and until forty miles are actually laid, the Government bounty does not become operative.

The bill, so far as the summary before us represents it, is wisely and carefully framed, affording the enterprise liberal encouragement, without placing the public land and treasure at the mercy of reckless speculators. There is small doubt of its passage through the Senate, and none whatever, of its approval by the President. Thus have we another illustration of the impulse which war lends to the march of civilization.

PROPHETIC FALLACIES.—Propheseying has proved rather a profitless business since the war began, yet the number of parties who have gone into it, and the amount of capital invested and sunk in it, both on this side of the water and abroad, was never greater. Thus far, it seems as if the foreign prophets had not succeeded as well in the business as our own, but this may be partly because, owing to their distance from us, we have in very many instances been able to place, right alongside of their prophecies, events which showed their utter falsity.

One of the most remarkable instances of this is to be found in a recent article from the London *Morning Herald*. The predictions, expressed and implied, which were contained in that article, and which events falsified by the time it reached us, are enough to make the most confident of prophets hide his head in confusion.

There is the prediction that our fleet could do nothing with New-Orleans, that Island No. 10 would be able to resist us, that if BEAUREGARD were beaten at Corinth his retreat or rout would be covered by a Confederate army of 120,000 men, lying between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that success on our part would only "stave off the day of reckoning till the setting in of the sickly season," while "defeat implies utter and sickening ruin," inasmuch as the South commands the Mississippi, and fleets of transports would cut off our retreat, so that "not a single Federal soldier need escape," a prospect which the writer evidently rejoices much over, although at the beginning of the article he holds up his hands in affected horror at the loss of life to be anticipated.

We should like to have this writer here for half-an-hour or so, that we might send him some article to him with appropriate notes. It would be pleasant to see his face lengthen as he learned that New-Orleans was ours; that Island No. 10 was captured; that BEAUREGARD was beaten at Pittsburgh Landing, and that there was no army of 120,000 between Corinth and Island No. 10, and that the Mississippi, instead of being controlled by them, is almost all under the guns of National vessels.

But the writer reserved his most startling predictions for the Virginia campaign. Here he could see nothing for us but utter defeat and disorder, and "a people armed with the bowie-knife and the revolver, butchering every National fugitive in cold blood." But this terrible foreboding, we find, is based upon the prediction that, "Ere who may in the present war, the Virginians will never run;" a prediction which, coming after BANKS' chase of JACKSON through the Shenandoah Valley, and right on the heels of the evacuation of Yorktown, is enough to provoke a grin from JEFF. DAVIS himself. The Virginians never run! Why! their performances in that line have given to literature the word "skedaddle," before which the lickspittles of the South have bowed in awe so long, the new signification of Fleet-Footed Virginians, and have made them the object of scorn and derision even to the rebels themselves. Their boast ideal is FLOYD, the man who determined to die rather than surrender, and incontinently ran away to avoid either disagreeable necessity.

Prophesying is a hazardous business anywhere, but no sorry a failure as this speculator has made is rarely to be met with.

A Tale for the Marines.

A pleasant little story is told in our English files of the way in which the British ship *Emilie St. Pierre*, a prize of our blockading squadron, made captive her captors, and sailed into Liverpool the other day with all sail boat and colors flying. The vessel in question was seized under suspicious circumstances, off Charleston, on the 18th of March; and a portion of the crew having been removed, and a prize crew, numbering one Lieutenant and fifteen men substituted, the ship was ordered to Philadelphia for condemnation. Three of the original crew were left on board, the Captain, the steward, and cook. These three, before Cape Hatteras had been passed, executed a bold and ingenious scheme for recovering possession of the ship; and circumstances and the indifference of the prize crew favoring them, actually succeeded in overpowering and confining the officers, without alarming the crew, and in placing the hatches over the crew before any suspicion of the attempt had been excited. Enough of the captives to navigate the vessel and carry her safely to England were subsequently released upon parole. The heroism of the attempt, and still more its success, obtain the unqualified praise of the British Press, who are quite enraptured at the entire transaction. We, however, who remember what the colored steward, JOHN TILLMAN, did single-handed in the same line of business last July, when he brought the rebel prize *S. J. Waring* into New-York, must needs award the palm of superior gallantry to the American negro.

There is little doubt of this exploit becoming the topic of diplomatic correspondence. The Captain of the *St. Pierre* had no warrant in maritime law for resuming possession of his ship while on its way to an Admiralty Court, which had yet to decide upon its innocence or guilt. Had it been the vessel of a belligerent, such an act would have been protected by the usages of war. But as the vessel of a neutral, it was bound to submit to the judgment of a Prize Court, without resistance or hesitation. While this point is perfectly clear in itself, it becomes still clearer in view of the fact, that after an act of war, namely the confining and wounding of those legally in charge of the vessel, a lieutenant and sailors of the American navy were carried as prisoners of war into a neutral port. This phase of the transaction has no circumstance justifiable under international law. It is unquestionably an exceedingly neat little bit of business; but it will require from England reparation as complete and satisfactory as that we frankly rendered in the instance of the *Trent*. All the credit of surprising and treacherously caging men, who, confiding in known principles of maritime law and honor, were wholly unsuspicious and unprepared, these three heroes may freely enjoy. But the jest, merry as it is, will demand a very pretty indemnity.

ANOTHER OPINION OF THE CITY JUDGE.—Judge MCCUNN has returned to the charge, his opportunity being the charge to the Grand Jury. We should grieve profoundly to find ourselves classed with those who see no good in this magistrate. The very address we allude to exhibits some of the Judge's better characteristics to the highest advantage. His points are well taken, and lucidly stated; and in learning the difficult duties of the Grand Juror, the wayfarer, after hearing this admirably digested summary, can by no possibility err. But these are not the only things brought to light by the charge. Another trait of Judge MCCUNN'S character is his persistence, when by logic or sophism he has wrought himself into a state of dogmatic conviction in his opinions; and this peculiarity is finely displayed in the presentation to the Grand Jury of his favorite view of Sunday Liquor laws, "beverage, biberagium," and all. The Grand Jury has before it much work cut out for it by the rumsellers. The Judge was warranted *in urging upon its attention not only the subject*, but his legal prognosis thereof; and it now remains for Jury, Grand and Petit, to decide whether the Legislature meant to forbid the sale of rum of a Sunday, or to require it to be conducted in decency and secrecy. If the latter dogma hold good, then does society owe reparation to the Justice and reprobation to the Legislature.

The Remains of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 6.

The remains of Gen. C. F. SMITH, the hero of Fort Donelson, were removed from Independence Hall, to their last resting-place at Laurel Hill, this afternoon. The ceremonies, which were of the most solemn character, were participated in by a large number of officers of the army, including Gen. ROSEKRANS, and the navy, together with all the civic dignitaries. The military display was very imposing.

Municipal Election in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Tuesday, May 6.

The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of most of the Union and anti-Jayhawkers ticket by a majority of 26. The Council are Union.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Confirmation of the Statement Regarding the Visit of Count Mercier to Richmond.

Condition and Prospects of the Rebels.

How Letters Can Be Sent to New-Orleans.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate with Two Hundred and Sixty Amendments.

Passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill by the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

THE MISSION OF M. MERCIER—A CONFIRMATION.

The Washington *Star* of this evening has news from Richmond so strongly confirmatory of my account of the reasons of the French Minister's visit to the rebels, that I send you the leading points. It purports to be a letter from Fortress Monroe, dated on Sunday, and says:

"There is interesting information here from Richmond, embracing the account given by members of JEFF DAVIS' Government of the purport of the French Minister's intercourse with them during his recent brief visit to Richmond. They now admit that his communications with them were wholly unofficial, and indeed that he had no intercourse whatever, except a mere interchange of commonplace civility with any of them, other than BENJAMIN, and one or two whom he had in times past known well personally in society in Washington. They also now admit that he went there only to obtain assurances of the safety, in any event, of the tobacco of the French Government, long since bought and paid for with French money. It is inferred that he obtained the assurances on that head he is said to have sought.

In private and wholly unofficial conversation with BENJAMIN and the others referred to above, he is reported to have freely declared his belief that the rebellion is a failure, and must soon come to an end, and that however willing the Emperor might have been, to have seriously considered the question of their recognition when there was an apparent prospect that "the Confederacy" could sustain itself in arms, the fact that their case is now hopeless against the United States, could only make him and all other rulers of commercial European nations sincerely anxious, for the sake of the commerce of the world, that the contest should be terminated as speedily as possible, by their relinquishment of it.

He is further stated to have reminded them that not long since, according to our published diplomatic correspondence, LOUIS NAPOLEON had said to the authorities in Washington, that while he did not feel at liberty to volunteer intervention in the affair, they might rest assured that whenever the latter regarded his good offices as a peacemaker desirable, he would be found ready to seek to bring about a reconciliation upon satisfactory terms to both parties, if that were possible. Speaking as an individual, he is said to have expressed the opinion that LOUIS NAPOLEON would be found willing to seek to obtain from the United States a cessation of hostilities upon the basis of their recognition of the General Government's authority intact, upon terms that would amount to as near an approach to the *status quo ante bellum* as might be possible under the circumstances.

While thus freely expressing his personal opinions to personal friends there, it is now conceded in Richmond that he took due care to avoid everything like official intercourse with any one there. *He certainly left on the minds of the leaders the belief that he regarded their cause as hopelessly lost*, and was simply of opinion that the quicker they laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance, the better it would be for their own future in the Union, and for the interests of international commerce everywhere.

I write you this gossip for what it is worth. It is a mere narrative of what appears to be a very straight story from Richmond, that wears throughout it an air of considerable probability."

The TIMES' dispatch in regard to Count MERCIER'S visit to Richmond, produced a prodigious commotion among the politicians of Washington, to-night, who have been racking their brains in vain to fathom the mystery. They see it all plainly now, and wonder how the TIMES got so far ahead of them.

RETURN OF COUNT MERCIER.

Count MERCIER returned last night from Yorktown, where he has been on a visit of curiosity and pleasure. In company of F. P. BLAIR, Jr., Gov. DENNISON of Ohio; Col. FRANK BLAIR, Capt. FOX, of the Navy Department; Hon. A. OLIN, and others, Count MERCIER visited Yorktown and Gloucester on Sunday; a few hours after the rebels left. The party state that the water was blackened for two hundred yards on each side of the wharf at Yorktown with the powder thrown into the river. The stores abandoned by the rebels, they say, were immense, and exhibit the most conclusive evidence of demoralization and confusion in the retreat.

OTHER ARRIVALS FROM YORKTOWN.

Col. PULESTON, military agent of Pennsylvania; Hon. Mr. PERRY, member of Congress of New-Jersey, and Mr. WHITE, ex-Mayor of Chicago, returned from Yorktown to-day. While at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN, on Sunday afternoon and evening, these gentlemen had opportunities of conversing freely with the rebel prisoners and deserters brought in. One of the former, Capt. FRANK LEE, of the Thirty-second Virginia Regiment, expressed great confidence in the ultimate success of the Confederacy, but admitted that it was probable they (the rebels) would loose Richmond and other seaboard towns, and be obliged to fall back into the interior of rebellion, where our iron-clad boats could not reach them, and where they could fight as "man to man." He indicated this, since the fall of New-Orleans, to be the sentiment of the rebel army generally. Capt. LEE had just been, he said, deprived of his command, under the new Conscription act, which provides that all officers heretofore holding State commissions shall be reappointed or superseded by JEFF. DAVIS. Capt. SHAAR, the son of Mr. SHAAR, recently elected to the National Congress, supersedes LEE, and he (LEE) admitted that this act was creating great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. LEE was captured while visiting his parents, who are wealthy citizens residing a few miles beyond Yorktown. Assuming that our troops occupied Williamsburgh, he asked that his parents be removed there for their better protection. He refused to give any estimate of the rebel strength before Yorktown, but mentioned several Generals in command there—among them ROGER A. PRYOR and HUGH MAHONES, he said was very popular, and was opposed to the evacuation, which was as much a surprise to their army as to ours. He frequently referred to our iron-clad boats, in a manner which indicated the fear they caused to the rebels. Being an intelligent man, and one of the F. F. V.'s he knew many of the officers of the old army now in the rebel service, and, being himself personally known to several on our side, much interesting information was obtained of their doings and whereabouts. Of our politicians, he spoke enthusiastically of VALLANDIGHAM, and said that he was regarded by the Confederates as a "noble" bold and independent man, who was much admired. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, he said, was somewhat obnoxious, and was released on parole, and now living with his family.

Other prisoners confirmed LEE'S statement as to the

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 6.

Mr. TEN BROE, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) presented a petition, asking equal privileges in the mails for newspapers.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) offered a resolution expressing the sincere sympathy of this Body with the country at large in the present struggle for the preservation of the Union. Ordered to lie over.

Mr. CLARK, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered a resolution of inquiry as to the number of contrabands employed in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. CLARK modified his motion, so as to make the number of the Commissioners nine.

On the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. CLARK modified his motion, so as to make the fact Alex'r Thomson of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. CLARK's motion to refer was then carried.

Mr. CLARK, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Alfred Cumming, Governor of Utah Territory, has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, as appears by the testimony of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Hosea Stout, Daniel H. Wells, and others, before the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, and by the testimony of Jedediah M. Grant, Ezra T. Benson, Lorin Farr, Joseph Young, Abraham O. Smoot, Albert Carrington, Thomas Bullock, Thomas Williams, Wilford Woodruff, Jr., Elias Smith, Horace S. Eldredge, Daniel H. Wells, Hosea Stout, Robert T. Burton, Hosea Stout, Jr., Andrew Cahoon, Edwin D. Woolley, Alexander McRae, Robert L. Campbell, Orrin Porter Rockwell, Thomas Ricks, Isaac Haight, Dimick B. Huntington, Lot Huntington, Philip Klingensmith, Joseph Young, Jr., Albert Carrington, Jr., Daniel Spencer, Lewis Robinson, Thomas Williams, Jr., Wilford Woodruff, Jr., Elias Smith, Jr., Horace S. Eldredge, Jr., Daniel H. Wells, Jr., Robert T. Burton, Jr., Andrew Cahoon, Jr., Edwin D. Woolley, Jr., Alexander McRae, Jr., Robert L. Campbell, Jr., Orrin Porter Rockwell, Jr., Thomas Ricks, Jr., Isaac Haight, Jr., Dimick B. Huntington, Jr., Lot Huntington, Jr., Philip Klingensmith, Jr., Joseph Young, 3d, Albert Carrington, 3d, Daniel Spencer, Jr., Lewis Robinson, Jr., Thomas Williams, 3d, Wilford Woodruff, 3d, Elias Smith, 3d, Horace S. Eldredge, 3d, Daniel H. Wells, 3d, Robert T. Burton, 3d, Andrew Cahoon, 3d, Edwin D. Woolley, 3d, Alexander McRae, 3d, Robert L. Campbell, 3d, Orrin Porter Rockwell, 3d, Thomas Ricks, 3d, Isaac Haight, 3d, Dimick B. Huntington, 3d, Lot Huntington, 3d, Philip Klingensmith, 3d, Joseph Young, 4th, Albert Carrington, 4th, Daniel Spencer, 3d, Lewis Robinson, 3d, Thomas Williams, 4th, Wilford Woodruff, 4th, Elias Smith, 4th, Horace S. Eldredge, 4th, Daniel H. Wells, 4th, Robert T. Burton, 4th, Andrew Cahoon, 4th, Edwin D. Woolley, 4th, Alexander McRae, 4th, Robert L. 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METALS.

THOS. J. FOLEY, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.

Manufacturer of Copper Rivets and Burs, Copper Nails, Sheathing and Spike Rods, Bolts, Bolt Ends, Washers, Roves, Clout and Copper Nails, Boat Spikes, Yellow Metal, Sheathing and Bolt Copper, Copper Bottoms, Copper Boilers, Copper Pumps, Copper Tacks, Copper Wire, Copper Bolts, Copper Ingots, Copper Ore, Pig Lead, Lead Pipe, Lead Traps, Lead Bends, Lead Bolts, Lead Sheet, Lead Shot, Lead Balls, Lead Ore, Pig Tin, Tin Pipe, Tin Bends, Tin Traps, Tin Sheet, Tin Bolts, Tin Ore, Block Tin, Bar Tin, Bar Iron, Iron Bolts, Iron Rivets, Iron Nails, Iron Spikes, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Iron Pipe, Iron Bends, Iron Traps, Iron Sheet, Iron Bolts, Iron Ore, Block Iron

FROM GEN. SPEIGLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from Third Page.]

Hills bridge crossing the Warwick river, here rather a creek, not more than 30 or 40 feet. The bridge across it had been shattered, and an attempt to repair it towards our progress was apparent. But just as Gen. CASEY and his staff emerged from the woods upon the road, rising to the fort a few hundred yards beyond, a poor fellow was assisted by us, bleeding from a wound in the face; then another was severely injured, passed by on a stretcher, and a little further on we saw a third poor fellow lying dead, his blanket torn asunder by a percussion shell which the retreating rebels knew, with devilish ingenuity, concealed in the road.

An examination revealed nine hillocks of newly-stirred earth, wherein similar infernal machines were presumed to be concealed. Guards were stationed over these to warn the troops aside, and as we passed on, feeling our way cautiously along the road thus prepared for us by those who, too weak to trust to honorable warfare, thus indulge their devilish instincts of cruelty. The sight of their dead and wounded has not intimidated the troops, but rather given them a spirit which will make them doubly ready for Gen. CASEY's purpose of feeling of the enemy.

A few steps and we reached the embankments of the fort, over which we spurred our horses in sight of the Stars and Stripes, already waving from the flag-staff. As we [illegible] entered, a portion of Gen. NAGLE's Brigade were seen approaching in a direction perpendicular to our advance.

Behind Gen. NAGLE's Brigade came Gen. GRAHAM's Brigade, and after him Gen. PALMER, with the reserves.

I write these hasty lines in the principal fort through the first line of the enemy's defences, which we have just entered. Not a gun is left in it, and nothing more valuable than tent-fly garments, broken kettles, and the like. We are to press forward as rapidly as possible, and I will inform you of further discoveries.

One man was killed, and five wounded—one mortally, by the explosion of that torpedo. Several others have been unearthed without damage.

PIERREPONT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WARWICK POST MILLS OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., Sunday, May 4, 1862.

The whole camp near Yorktown were greatly surprised at an early hour this morning, by the intelligence brought in by the picket-guard, that the rebels had deserted Yorktown. Throughout the night the rebels kept up a continuous fire on our trenches and camp, and many of the shells exploded directly over the tents of the men, but without doing any damage.

At about 4 o'clock, A. M., it was discovered by our pickets and working party, that the enemy were withdrawing from Yorktown, and notice to the effect was sent to Gen. McCLELLAN.

The Twenty-second Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments being at work on the trenches at the time, immediately prepared to enter the deserted works in the centre, while the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New-York Regiments, who were guarding our left wing, made arrangements to enter the works from that quarter.

At 6 o'clock A. M., the regiments above-named marched into the fort, and hoisted the American flag over the ramparts. The only white man they found within the fort was a gunner, who immediately surrendered himself as a prisoner.

The news of the rebel departure spread like wildfire from one end of the camp to the other, and at about sunrise numerous officers and a half-dozen correspondents were on the way to the hitherto much-talked-of Yorktown.

It was here ascertained that our men had not entered the work without suffering some losses. The Twenty-second Massachusetts were particularly unfortunate in this respect, having lost one man killed and five wounded by the explosion of torpedoes which the rebels had buried in the earth near the entrance to the fort. Indeed, the front of the two entrances to the fort were not the only places where the rebels had secreted infernal machines. Inside the fort, especially near the guns, and in the middle of the streets, and beneath places where it was supposed our men would walk, newly turned earth and other indications gave evidence of buried torpedoes. A guard was stationed near all these suspicious spots to give warning of the danger, but, notwithstanding this precaution, three explosions occurred within an hour after the arrival of our troops, injuring seriously three men and killing two horses.

The rebel works, as was supposed, were of the most formidable character, and much surprise was manifested by our chief officers at the abandonment of them. The rebels left forty-five heavy guns and one mortar, all of which were spiked. Their original positions, however, bearing upon our various batteries, were not altered. There were a large number of 32-pounders among the guns, and some 64-pounders. A few mounted on the southern parapets had been formerly used in the naval service. The three heavy guns which the rebels exploded yesterday and the day previous were found in the works, together with another, which probably exploded some days ago.

A large quantity of medical stores were found in the hospital buildings, and on and near the wharf were piled up bales of cotton, barrels of tar, wood, wheelbarrows, tobacco, and various other articles. None of their shipping was to be seen. Our naval fleet came up at about 10 o'clock, and anchored off Yorktown.

One storehouse near the water batteries contained five hundred bags of beans and about three hundred barrels of flour. Other buildings, which I judged were used by Commissaries, contained salt, candles, carpenters' tools, etc., etc., in considerable quantities.

In Yorktown there are about twenty houses, three or four of which are built of brick and the remaining ones of wood. Some contrabands were discovered in quiet possession of one house, who informed me that the adjoining house, which had been partly demolished, was occupied by Gen. MAGRUDER as his headquarters. They also said that Gens. MAGRUDER, JOHNSON and LEE were in Yorktown yesterday.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that large quantities of grape and canister shot were found near the guns. The fort when completely mounted probably contained about sixty guns.

Five deserters came into camp at about the time the rebels abandoned the works, and reported that the rebel force amounted to about 125,000 men. The rear of the retreating column left the fort a few minutes before our picket force entered.

At 9 A. M. our troops started in hot pursuit for the fleeing rebels. The advance consisted of a troop of dragoons; four batteries of six pieces each, the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, and the First and Sixth Regiments of Regular Cavalry. When within half a mile of Williamsburgh the dragoons and cavalry overtook the rear of the enemy's column, and an energetic skirmish ensued, in which the enemy left on the field fifty killed and wounded. Our loss amounted to between forty and fifty killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. MCCLELLAN, of the Sixth Cavalry, wounded in the leg, and Lieut. RUSSELL, of the same troop, wounded in the arm and side.

The Sixth Cavalry, followed by GIBSON's Artillery, were ordered to make the charge, which they did in a most gallant manner. They were met by about three troop of rebel cavalry and a large force of infantry, in a stump of thick wood, and, dashing forward in a most impetuous manner, succeeded in driving the rebels back. In this encounter the Sixth Cavalry lost thirty-eighth men killed and wounded, and had several horses shot. Numerous cases of personal daring were exhibited. Lieut. MARSH, Company M, made a charge with sixteen men upon three companies of rebel cavalry and came out of the encounter with only four uninjured men. Lieut. WAINWRIGHT, Company K, captured seven contrabands with several officers baggage.

Capt. GIBSON deployed to the right with his battery, and did most excellent service. His battery at one time was subject to a heavy cross-fire from the rebel artillery of eight pieces, but he combatted heroically with the superior force, and kept it at a distance until the enemy had received reinforcements, when he was obliged to retreat to the rear, leaving on the field one of his pieces.

Capt. DAVIS, of the First Cavalry, was ordered to take a position on the right of the battery as a support, and after the firing had ceased, Col. GRIFFIN came with the Fifth Cavalry and relieved Capt. DAVIS during the latter's advance. These regiments drove the rebel rear completely from the field, and finally succeeded in reaching Gen. STONEMAN's Cavalry, which [illegible] about six miles distant.

During the engagement, a prisoner from Company H escaped from the rebels and returned to his regiment.

All was quiet at midnight.

WELD.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

More Rumors of the Evacuation of Corinth.

The Rebels Known to be Still in Heavy Force There.

The Army All Advanced from the Tennessee River.

Two Thousand Rebels Captured by Gen. Pope.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, May 6.

Rain has fallen in torrents for the past thirty hours, putting the roads in a horrible condition.

Yesterday, the commanding General arrived from the camp near Pittsburgh Landing, and encamped near here.

Our pickets can distinctly hear the beat of drums, and the whistles of locomotives at Corinth.

Because of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved.

The Army is receiving heavy reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last, BRAGG made a speech to his troops, assuring them that it was the intention of BEAUREGARD and his Generals to *give the Federals battle at Corinth.*

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the twelve-months' men on account of the conscription act.

The roads are improving rapidly.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 6.

The steamer *Ella*, from Pittsburgh Landing, last night, arrived this afternoon.

Gen. POPE, by placing a battery of artillery in the open field, near Farmingham, in sight of the rebel regiments, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and *took the whole force, numbering 2,000 prisoners.*

Deserters report great dissatisfaction in the rebel army, both among the officers and men.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had made a speech to the troops, saying that he would make a desperate stand and force the National army to retreat, and appealed to them to stand by him.

Orders had been issued to the National troops to march Sunday night, but they were prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains had rendered impassable.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A report is current here that Gen. Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday. Only a few rebel regiments were posted in front, who are said to have been taken prisoners.

A special to the *Times*, from Cairo 6th, says:

"The steamer *Ed. Walsh* reached here this morning from Pittsburgh Landing. The army had advanced from the river, but nothing was known of its movements.

A drenching rain was falling, which had continued twenty-four hours without intermission.

A report is generally believed that Corinth was evacuated last night, and that our troops are in full possession.

MORGAN'S REBEL CAVALRY.

Two Engagements with Them—First a Defeat and Then a Victory—The Band Probably Broken up and Dispersed.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 5.

Capts. HASLETT and MCKINNEY and Lieuts. CAREY, CHAMBERS, DIAL, THOMAS and LEONARD, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with seventy privates; Capt. JENIFER and Adjutant NEAL, with one hundred and fifteen men, of the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment; Lieut. MITCHEL, (son of Gen. MITCHEL,) of KENNEDY's Cavalry, and Capt. EWEN and two Lieutenants of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, with fifty-three privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee, on last Friday, by 1,000 of MORGAN's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half.

The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville.

MORGAN lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and one missing.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 6.

A dispatch to the Louisville *Journal* says:

Gen. DUMONT, with portions of WOODRUFF's and SMITH's Kentucky cavalry and WYNKOOP's Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked MORGAN and WOOD's rebel cavalry, 800 in number, at Lebanon, on Monday morning at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed, a large number slain, 150 prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. They fled after fighting for one hour and a half. Gen. DUMONT is in full pursuit. He will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and was managed with great skill by Gen. DUMONT. MORGAN is reported killed. Col. SMITH is wounded in the leg. Col. WOODRUFF is wounded in the abdomen, seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

JEFF. THOMPSON AGAIN.

A Raid in Western Kentucky—A Company of National Cavalry Scattered by Him.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 6.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Paducah, 5th, says JEFF. THOMPSON is in Western Kentucky, with 1,000 cavalry. He came across a company of Colonel Nebraska Horse yesterday, near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction. No loss of life. Quite an excitement exists in this county in relation to this raid of JEFF's.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steamer Ben De Ford.

Capture of a Rebel Battery by One of Our Gunboats.

The United States steam transport *Ben De Ford*, Commander J. C. PARKER, Jr., arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, having called thence on the 3d inst., at 4 P. M. She brings forty-three cabin passengers, five children, and eighty-two passengers in the steerage, and a number of refugees from Jacksonville.

The health of the troops at that place is excellent. No movement of any consequence has taken place.

A Pon-Pon Battery, at the junction of Dubon and Pon-Pon Rivers, was taken by the gunboat *Hale*. The rebels fled as soon as the gunboat came in range of three hundred yards of the battery, leaving one 32-pounder loaded and primed, and their flag flying. The *Ben De Ford* brings a small mail.

Capt. GEORGE TOWNE, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was accidentally shot through the neck on Hilton Island, on the 31st ult., but is going in a fair way of recovery; he has [illegible] passenger by the *Ben De Ford*.

Owing to the untiring perseverance and indefatigability of Capt. KING and his corps of well-disciplined contrabands, the harbor of Port Royal has been entirely cleared of TORPEDOES. Forty-six were taken up, [illegible] before being discharged, as harmless; but, [illegible] thoroughly cut. The following vessels were in the harbor of Port Royal May 3.

Steamers *Oriental*, Capt. TUPE; *Delaware*, Capt. BAKER; *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. CROOKER; *Delaware*, Capt. CANNON; *Mastodon*, Capt. KEARNEY; *Honduras*, Capt. CLIFFORD; *Flora*, Capt. FARGANG. The propeller Gen. *Meigs* put in May 3 for supplies, and sailed May 3. Ship *Wm. Cummings*, WILLER, discharging, and will sail in four days. Barks *Rasko*, discharging; *Eagle*, BAKER, ballasting; *Houston*, SHORE, (at Beaufort,) discharging; *Tacony*, BRANT, to sail May 4. Brig *Albert Adams*, COUSINS, waiting order. Schooners *Western Star*, CROWELL, discharging. *Pilot's Bride*, COKER, waiting orders; *Blackbird*, discharging coal at Seabrooke; *John Rose*, HALES, at Fernandina.

We are indebted to Purser E. M. ELLIS, of the *Ben De Ford*, for papers.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Col. FARNSWORTH, of the 79th N. Y. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. BUCKLIN, of 3d R. I. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. W. G. ELY, of 8th Conn.; Capt. SEAFORD, Capt. JOHN B. DENNIS, Lieut. S. J. COREY, Lieut. Wm. CHARNLEY, Lieut. C. H. KESLER, C. W. DENNIS, (Sutler,) F. A. KIRTLAND, (Sutler.) All the above from Fort Pulaski. Capt. Geo. TUCKER, of 47th N. Y. S. V.; Capt. JOHN N. TRACY, 6th Conn.; Capt. Geo. PROUDFIT, 6th Michigan; Lieut. Geo. MACARDLE, of Engineer Corps U. S. A.; Lieut. JOHN H. BABB, 97th Penn.; Lieut. THOS. W. TAYLOR, 97th Penn.; Lieut. Fred. HURST, 46th N. Y.; Adjutant Redfield DURYEE, 6th Conn.; Assistant Surgeon Ed. BULKLEY, 6th Conn.; Rev. R. A. BROWN, 100th Penn.; Benj. G. COOPER, Allotment Commissioner from Pennsylvania; Capt. KING, Harbor-master at Port Royal; David CROWELL, F. H. ARMS, James JAMIESON, Dan'l MILGORE, J. LOW, Jas. E. FLINN, Wm. F. LEONARD, L. D. NEWCOMB, Geo. H. WEBER, H. W. MATHER, Capt. CLARK, Jos. W. PARKER, Jas. CAREY.

REFUGEES FROM JACKSONVILLE.

S. FRIEGEL, lady and three children, Mr. PRETTO and lady, Mr. REDMOND and two ladies, Mr. GARDINER and two children, Mr. VICTORIAN, Mr. ALSOP, Mr. J. W. HOLLIDAY.

The United States steam transport *Belvidere*, Capt. SLOAN, also arrived last night from Port Royal, having left that port on the 3d inst. She brings no further intelligence than that brought by the *Ben De Ford*.

PASSENGERS—Mrs. C. D. LORING, son and servant, Dr. BEASE and son, Miss O'MEARA and Miss LYON, from Fernandina.

The Rebel Privateers.

THE CAREER OF THE SUMTER CLOSED—INTERESTING LETTER FROM ALGESIRAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. S. TUSCARORA, ALGESIRAS, Friday, April 11, 1862.

The merchants of New-York may at last regard the career of the *Sumter* as closed. We have managed to keep her closely blockaded in Gibraltar for two months, having the advantage of lying in hospitable Spanish waters, from which British impudence could not eject us, and finally the pirate appears to be giving up in despair.

On our arrival in the bay we were visited by a deserter from the *Sumter*, who inquired whether we would protect such of them as could escape. Our commander, Capt. CRAVEN, promised to protect any and all of the crew who should come to the *Tuscarora* for that purpose, as this was the only means by which he thought it possible to cripple the pirate. The deserter seemed so well pleased at finding himself once more under his country's flag, that he would not venture out of the ship, but contrived to send word to his *comrades as to the result of his mission.* The consequence was, that in less than two weeks thirteen more of them had come to us for protection—all of them Northern men, who had been impressed at New-Orleans.

Meanwhile, on the complaint of the pirate Captain to *his friend*, the Governor of Gibraltar, we were prohibited by that functionary from sending our boats to Gibraltar, as he thought there was a breach of neutrality for our ships to lay in Spanish waters, and for our boats to occasionally visit his domain. When you are informed that this philosopher was one of the Crimean Generals, you will at once appreciate his stupidity and professional ignorance.

But the stampede had commenced, and could not be stopped, and the pirate, finding it impossible to keep his crew, has discharged all but a few who are probably so deeply dyed in rascality as to be afraid to trust themselves on shore.

So the fellow is pretty effectually *hors du combat*, and as soon as Capt. CRAVEN is completely satisfied of that fact, he will set about seeking more active employment, for it is trying enough for us to be watching pirates, while our friends are so gallantly sustaining our flag. We must be content, however, with having "treed" this coon, who had evinced no desire to leave the protection of neutral British power. We have suspicions that the Crimean warrior above alluded to made some complaint regarding the *Tuscarora* to the Spanish authorities, but they gave no attention to his growls.

The "heroic" pirate SEMMES has been bold enough in attacking unarmed merchant vessels, and robbing them; and has expressed a desire to encounter the *Tuscarora* when he had no idea of meeting her, but now that she has patiently watched her for two months, his vaporing has quieted down to the abandonment of an inglorious career.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

American Tract Society of New-York, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 10 o'clock A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-street, 4 o'clock P. M.

American Temperance Union, at Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at Irving Hall, Fourteenth-street, 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Female Guardian Society, in the Home Chapel, East Twenty-ninth-street, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society, at Cooper Institute, evening. Speakers, THEODORE TILTON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Universalist Sunday Schools.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting, at Dr. Cheever's Church—The Annual Report—Addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wm. Wells Brown, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Mr. Hatfield and Wendell Phillips.

MORNING SESSION.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society commenced yesterday morning, in the Church of the Puritans.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON occupied the Chair, and shortly after 10 o'clock called the meeting to order. He congratulated the audience on the news of the retreat of the rebels from Yorktown, and said a more glorious retreat would be the retreat of Slavery from this continent. [Applause.] He congratulated the Society on being permitted to occupy this consecrated house, and said that, if the same Christian spirit had always been exhibited, the Society would never have had any controversy with the Churches. The Society had always defended the Gospel from the impious charge that it (the Gospel) sustained Slavery. He commenced the exercises by reading appropriate passages of Scripture.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. POST, of Jersey City, OLIVER JOHNSTON read the Treasurer's report. The *receipts of the year, including the balance on hand,* amounted to $14,534 24. The expenses were $9,983 85. The balance on hand is $4,550 39.

OLIVER JOHNSTON next read a letter from GERRIT SMITH in response to an invitation to be present. Mr. SMITH gave the Society some good advice in lieu of personal presence. He defended Mr. GARRISON's change from a Disunionist to a Unionist, claiming that the circumstances of the change in the national character perfectly justified it. He said that it was better that this nation should be broken up than that it should sustain Slavery. He sent a contribution of $50 to the fund of the Society. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRISON next read the statement of the Executive Committee, which set forth that the meeting of the Society did not take place last year, lest an opportunity should be given to the mobocracy to aid the rebellion by creating an impression that the North was divided. This Society had never counseled violent measures, but always presented a moral issue. Those who accused it of pursuing an incendiary, unlawful or treasonable course, are guilty of calumny. The charge [illegible] Abolitionists [illegible] Union [illegible] Abolitionists [illegible] Union [illegible] Abolitionists [illegible] Union